



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ment between the ages of twenty-five and thirty. As an explanation of this phenomenon the author advances, (1) the literary rigidity imposed by Islam; (2) the appeal to the authority of others also imposed by Islam; (3) the precocious development of sexuality sanctioned if not ordained by Islam; (4) the compensatory retrogression due to woman, a reason which he assigns tentatively because the laws of heredity have not been fully established; and (5) the lesser complexity of the social life, for the more complex the social life is, the more each individual is obliged to acquire a more complex and extended knowledge and if he does not possess this faculty of adaptation to a changing environment, he is condemned to die.

The Life of a South African Tribe. By HENRI A. JUNOD. Vol. I: *The Social Life.* 1912. Pp. 500. Vol. II: *The Psychic Life.* 1913. London: Macmillan. Pp. 574.

Mr. Junod, of the Swiss Romande Mission, has made a very careful study of the Thonga tribe, a group of Bantu peoples settled on the eastern coast of South Africa, in Natal, the Transvaal, Rhodesia, and mostly in Portugese East Africa. The first volume published in 1912 dealt with the social life, taking first the life of the individual and then various phases of family, communal, and national life. The second volume, published in 1913, is entitled *The Psychic Life*. A transitional section at the beginning of the second volume treats of agriculture and industry with a very interesting chapter on the native system of land tenure. This is followed by a study of the Thonga literature and art prefaced by a discussion of the characteristics of the Bantu intellect as exhibited in their language which has reached a high stage of development. The last section is devoted to religion and superstition.

The two volumes form a very valuable study of the life of an African tribe in all its phases. Perhaps the strongest impression that comes from the reading is that the Bantus, far from being the primitive people we are accustomed to consider them, have really developed by many stages and through long periods of time, a very complex civilization. Mr. Junod has worked out in tentative fashion four periods of this development, the second one ending in 1500, showing a decided progress due largely to changes in environmental conditions.